

THE NEWS.

The bill providing for separate cars for whites and negroes on the railways passed the Virginia senate without a dissenting vote. The governor's approval is a foregone conclusion.

In a collision between a special passenger train and a freight train at Waycross, Ga., fifteen passengers were injured.

The Philadelphia coroner's jury found four persons responsible for the death of Miss Mary Bingham in the opium joint.

The Canajoharie (N. Y.) National Bank suspended, and E. J. Graham, national bank examiner, was placed in charge.

Six hundred operatives at the American Hide and Leather Company's tanneries in Lowell, Mass., went on a strike.

James and Anna Pierce were arrested in Chester, Pa., on suspicion of having murdered George B. Eyer.

Frederick Lempe, a Christian scientist, committed suicide by thrusting his head into a red hot stove.

Six thousand dollars' worth of diamonds was stolen from Joseph K. Davidson & Son in Philadelphia.

The third dynamite outrage in Leadville, Col., wrecked the home of A. V. Hunter, the millowner.

Lewis Havens, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in a car at Lenoir, N. C.

A fire at Dawson City destroyed \$400,000 worth of property.

Samuel Peter Meyers was hanged at Somerset, Pa.

R. H. Nichols, a native of Baltimore, and superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, died in Philadelphia.

Brigadier General Charles W. Squires, a prominent Confederate during the Civil War, died in St. Louis, aged sixty.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Court at Albany, conferred with the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, convicted of conspiracy against the government.

May Bebehaus, aged nineteen, died in Philadelphia from the effects of smoking opium in a den.

Julius Bandmann, an old merchant of San Francisco, is dead.

John Kienthan died at Berryville, Va., aged seventy-one.

Count Louis de Castellane, with his wife, Anna Gould, resided in the United States and died at New York, aged thirty.

A. P. T. Elder, formerly a publisher in Chicago, pleaded guilty in the United States Court, that city, to having used the mails to defraud.

Charles W. Robinson was appointed commonwealth's attorney in Newport News, Va., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. R. M. Newton.

John Potter Stockton, formerly United States senator, who was for years attorney general of New Jersey, died at the Hotel Hanover, in New York.

William W. Patch, who during the war saved General Sherman and his staff from capture, died at his home in Galesburg, Ill.

Captain William H. Gibson succeeded Captain Sigbee as commander of the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn navy yard.

J. Edgar Walton was arrested in the Chicago National Bank on a charge of forgery.

David Murdock, assistant roadmaster of the Maryland division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, was killed by a train.

The loss by the fire at the winter quarters of the Bureau & Bailey Circus, at Bridgeport, Ct., is estimated at \$125,000. Many cars were destroyed.

Captain Frederick J. Mills, formerly lieutenant governor of Idaho, who killed J. C. O'Melveny, was acquitted of murder in Salt Lake.

Edward Oswald was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Camden, N. J., for killing his wife and six-year-old child.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company began shutting down its coal mines in Pennsylvania.

W. J. McConnell, the temperance advocate of Cleveland, died in Philadelphia from excessive use of morphine.

John Brown, a notorious chicken thief, was sentenced, in Norfolk, to the penitentiary for ten years.

As the result of a family row in New York between the Colletts and the Spinellas three of the Colletts were killed and two of the Spinellas were arrested, the third being a fugitive.

The British steamer Sutton, with iron ore, for Philadelphia, was stranded on Fenwick Island Spits, near Lewis, Del. Boats from the revenue cutter Onondaga rescued the crew.

Marshall Waggoner, an infidel who was converted to Christianity, burned his collection of books on infidelity in the furnace of the United Brethren Church at Toledo, O.

Rev. Charles Earl Preston, of Jamestown, R. I., who ran away from his wife, was arrested in Troy, N. Y., where he had gone with a young lady of his church.

Miss Kate Herboltschneider, of Princeton, Ill., was acquitted of the murder of Charles Salzman, to whom she had been engaged to be married.

Mrs. Bertha Rupprecht, made dependent by the death of her husband in Batavia, N. Y., made a desperate attempt to commit suicide.

The will of Father Chiniquy, the excommunicated priest, who died in Montreal, leaves his property to his wife and daughters.

Mrs. Anna George, the woman in the Saxton murder case in Cleveland, O., is now a clock model in New York.

Seth Low, president of Columbia College, was also elected president of Barnard College.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works is building thirty locomotives for French railways.

A report comes from Chicago that as a result of the recent agreements of the trunk line officials, separate city ticket offices will be abandoned in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, and joint offices will be substituted.

The tobacco growers of North Carolina have agreed to sell none of their product to the American Tobacco Company for five years.

A. S. Van Winkle & Co., coal miners at Coleraine, Pa., have advanced the wages of their men two per cent.

It is reported that forty thousand miners in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have decided to strike.

Thomas McDowell, the first mayor of Sacramento, Cal., died at St. Louis, N. J., aged eighty-three.

Henry Smith died in Rockbridge County, Va., aged eighty-nine. He had 202 descendants.

Deputy Sheriff Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell county (Mo.) jail was dragged into a cell and killed. All the prisoners in the jail escaped.

Captain Charles L. Steele, of the Eighteenth Infantry, died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

Some Egyptian cotton was received in South Carolina, the first ever sent to that state.

Mr. Ryan made another move at Norfolk in the Seaboard Air Line matter.

Francis P. Owings, of Chicago, presented an indictment of four five and a half million dollars in Chicago, the largest schedule for liabilities for discharge ever known under the national bankruptcy act.

At Spruce Creek, Pa., Charles Robinson found John O'Neil in his house with his wife, and killed him instantly.

NO POLYGAMIST.

THE HOUSE EXCLUDES MR. ROBERTS BY LARGE MAJORITY.

LEAVES FOR HIS HOME.

An Amendment Offered to Expel Him Without Seating Him Declared Out of Order—Says that He Will Not Seek a Re-Election, but Will Face the Future with a Light Heart.

Washington, (Special.)—The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the House since the assembling of Congress, was decided Thursday by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him by a vote of 275 to 59.

The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That under the facts and circumstances of the case Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the House of Representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The resolution was offered by Mr. Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order, and the House only voted upon the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee. The latter—to seat and then expel Mr. Roberts—were defeated—81 to 244.

An analysis of this vote shows that 163 Republicans, 96 Democrats and four Populists voted against it, and 71 Democrats, six Republicans, two Populists and two Silver Republicans for it. The majority resolutions—to exclude Mr. Roberts and declare the seat vacant—were adopted by 275 to 59. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 163; Democrats, 96; Populists, 4. And the negative vote: Democrats, 47; Silver Republicans, 2; Populists, 1.

Mr. Roberts went home before the voting on his fate began, convinced that he would be expelled. As late as five o'clock Mr. Roberts believed the Lacey amendment would be adopted. This amendment would have expelled him without even the saving grace of first admitting him to his seat, as was proposed by the resolution of the minority. The general belief in the House was that the Lacey amendment would prevail. But Speaker Henderson was determined that the report of the majority to "exclude" Mr. Roberts should prevail.

Mr. Taylor's reason for insisting that this resolution should be pressed was his fear that there was not a two-thirds majority in the House for expulsion. And yet every vote that has ever been taken on this matter should have convinced him of his error. Mr. Lacey was not even given a chance to offer his amendment. Mr. Henderson ruled it out, against seven members of the House, and asked for an opportunity to debate the matter, he announced that his mind was clear. Mr. Lacey's appeal from this decision showed the temper of the House.

When the question was put to sustain the ruling of the chair the entire House arose like a startled covey of birds. All party lines were wiped out. Democrats, Republicans, Populists and Free Silver Republicans all agreed for once on the proposition to expel Mr. Roberts. The voting that followed was a mere form. Only six Republicans voted for the proposition, and all, with three exceptions, came from the South. They based their vote on the plea that the Constitution made no provision for expelling a man except for certain specified reasons which made him eligible, and polygamy was not among these specified offenses. On Mr. Taylor's resolution to exclude Mr. Roberts, twenty-five of these Democrats changed sides, thus indicating that they, too, were eager to disbar the polygamist.

There is some speculation as to Mr. Roberts' next step. After mature thought, he will probably decide to accept his fate. He will find that he can not bring his case before the courts, as he has threatened.

Richard Gausson and Apostle John Henry Smith, shining lights of the church, arrived from Salt Lake, and it is understood that they have brought him instructions from the church authorities that the better policy will be not to irritate the people of the country any further on the question of polygamy, lest the State of Utah be made to suffer. From the present temper of the House, it will require but little more of Mr. Roberts' defiance to arouse a sentiment in favor of rescinding Utah's statehood.

BIG BLAZE IN FREDONIA.

Two Persons Hurt to Death in Fire Which Started in Hotel.

Dunkirk, N. Y., (Special.)—Fire did \$200,000 damage at Fredonia, a village three miles south of Dunkirk, when the loss by fire of the power-house of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Street Car Company was destroyed, together with all the cars, and as a result traffic between the two places by cars has been suspended. Two lives were lost in the flames. Miss Alice Huntington was burned to death in the home of Fred W. Case while trying to save her personal effects. Warren Leopold Brotschki, a printer, lost his life in the Pan-American Hotel, which was burned to the ground. The fire started in the Pan-American Hotel at three o'clock from some cause unknown.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

Residence of a Millionaire Mine-Owner Wrecked at Leadville.

Leadville, Col., (Special.)—The third of a series of dynamite explosions within the city limits occurred, wrecking the handsome residence of A. V. Hunter, the millionaire mine-owner, and the home of J. C. Ritchey, adjoining.

The first dynamite explosion occurred on Sunday night at the Carbonate Theatre, wrecking the rear of the building. The second occurred in the rear of the Courthouse, breaking windows. No one has been injured by the explosions.

The police are at a loss to ascribe a motive for these outrages. Several suspicious characters have been arrested.

Obsolete Cannon-Balls.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—The schooner Hume sailed for Boston with a cargo of obsolete cannon balls, to be sold there as old iron. They have been stored in the St. Helena magazine for years, and on account of improvements in cannon are not available.

Turpentine is Way Up.

Wilmington, N. C., (Special.)—Not since April, 1889, has spirits of turpentine reached a higher mark on a southern market than the price at which sales were made Thursday, viz: 51½ cents, with a firm tone. In connection with the uniform high prices of tar and rosin which have prevailed for several weeks, operators in turpentine are reaping a rich harvest and expect good prices throughout the season. Spirits of turpentine receipts at the port of Wilmington for the crop year to the present time are in excess of those of the corresponding period last year by over a thousand casks.

Smallpox in West Virginia.

Weston, W. Va., (Special.)—Dr. J. W. Bawcock, the smallpox specialist, brought here by the board of health of the state to treat the outbreak, has passed upon the six cases at Glenview, and reports them all to be smallpox. There are three new cases at Cox's Mill and four new ones on Leaning Creek. At Alum Bridge there are six suspicious cases and four well defined. It is now believed it will be possible to prevent an outbreak in the insane asylum, where nearly 2,000 patients are quarantined. The asylum grounds are closely quarantined, and no one is permitted to leave the premises and return.

MAPOPS TO MADAGASCAR.

The French Government Preparing to Or-

set Any Move of the British.

Paris, (By Cable.)—Repeated affirmations by a large section of the French press that the British jingoism and the Chamberlain clique in the Cabinet had determined to pick a quarrel with France in order to recover the province of South Africa, and that Madagascar would be the first point of attack, have received what is regarded here as confirmation in the announcement that the government has decided to despatch 5,000 troops there and to form a fortified camp and arsenal at Diego Suarez. The government explains that this move has no special significance, but is merely a part of the already announced plan of fortifying the colonies.

It is denied that it has any connection whatever with Great Britain.

English designs in Madagascar and her rumored intention to provoke war sooner or later is not merely a constant cry of "woll" in Anglophobe papers, but is undoubtedly becoming an article of faith with the mass of the French people.

The composition of the body of troops destined for Madagascar marks an important step in the system of relieving the colonies. In addition to sending French troops, Algerian and Soudanese sharpshooters have been forwarded. French feeling against England is on the increase.

CHURCH DUTIES CAUSED INSANITY.

Woman Tried to Kill Her Husband and Children.

Chicago, (Special.)—In a fit of insanity, caused, it is believed, by too close attention to church duties, Mrs. Anna Kudzen attempted to murder her husband and six children, and was only subdued after a terrible struggle, in which Kudzen had one eye destroyed, and a policeman, named Peters, was severely scalded with a kettle of boiling water, which the frenzied woman threw at him. Kudzen was awakened by the screams of his children, and saw his wife standing near their bed, holding a potato masher in one hand, and a knife in the other. She was doing, "Never mind," she replied. "The Lord has told me to kill them all." Kudzen immediately seized her, and sent his children for assistance, but it took the combined strength of Kudzen and four policemen to subdue the woman. One of the children was slightly scalded by the water thrown at the mother.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

President Gompers and Other Leaders Call Upon President McKinley.

Washington, (Special.)—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by other representatives of labor interests, had a conference with the President to urge upon him their desire that he should advocate certain legislation in which they are interested.

They want an eight-hour law for all government work; law to prohibit the products of convict labor from being transferred from one state to another, and a law to restrict the authority of federal courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor troubles.

Mr. Gompers filed with the President informal charges against Claude M. Johnson, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The charges allege inefficiency and partiality in the conduct of the affairs of the office. Similar charges were filed against Director Johnson a year ago by Mr. Gompers, and after an investigation by the Treasury Department, they were dismissed as unfounded.

WAR AGAINST GREEN GOODS.

Government to Send Out Circulars to Counteract those of Swindlers.

New York, (Special.)—The United States government means to wage a war of extermination against the men in the green goods industry. Instead of decreasing, the number of green goods men is growing larger. The campaign of fraud is being managed by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. L. Bristol and W. E. Cochrane, chief of the postoffice inspectors in Washington. They have taken into their councils Chief Postoffice Inspector J. D. King, of this city, and M. C. Forness, who holds that position in Philadelphia. Anti-green goods circulars will be put out to counteract the influence of the green goods circulars and pasted up in the various country postoffices. Postmasters everywhere will be instructed to do educational missionary work in this direction.

FIRE AND DYNAMITE.

Druggist Charged With Attempting to Destroy His Own Store.

Terre Haute, Ind., (Special.)—Dr. J. C. Casto and four of his clerks were arrested for a conspiracy to burn and blow up his drug store. The fire was discovered in its incipient stage, and after it was extinguished, dynamite and powder were found to be placed where they would work the most destruction. Not less than thirty lives were endangered. Long fuses were attached to barrels of oil. Ingenious connection between the place where the fire was started and the oil, paint and the like in a stairway had been made. Holes had been cut in the floor to make draughts.

From thirty to forty pounds of dynamite was found, and gunpowder was in a number of places.

Dr. Casto was released on \$5,000 bonds.

Suicide by Carbolic Acid.

Trenton, N. J., (Special.)—William L. Marshall, manager of the Floral Company, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. Marshall's affairs with the company are straight, and no cause for the suicide is known. After taking the acid Marshall called his wife and, telling her what he had done, asked her to send for a doctor. He died before the physician arrived.

The Mormons in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., (Special.)—The annual conference of the Mormon Church of Georgia was held here. It was reported that the work of the Mormons in Georgia for the past year had met with success, and that there are now one hundred and fifty converts in the State.

German parliamentarians say that the fate of the Naval bill in the Reichstag is by no means assured.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The Kentucky legislature ousted Berry, Republican, and seated Van Meter, Democrat, by a vote of 51 to 45. This foreboded the result of the Goebel-Taylor contest for governor.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Virginia legislature for a joint committee with Maryland to locate the boundary line along the Potomac.

James H. C. Barr, of Philadelphia, was arrested on the charge of revealing the contents of a letter addressed to Stanley Doggett.

Frank Williams, of Scottville, leaped from the window of the hospital at Portsmouth, Va., where he was under treatment.

Three masked robbers secured \$1,700 in cash from the safe of Dr. Peter Fahrney & Son Company, in Chicago.

An attempt was made in Vancouver, B. C., to burn the Chinese theatre, which is located in a large tenement.

The barn of Robert Larriek, near Vancouver, B. C., with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire.

Phil D. Armour, Jr., died at his winter residence, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

Five men of a section gang of mine were killed by a train near Oxford, N. J.

DANGEROUS REVOLT.

PLOT OF THE AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE AMBUSH AT LIPA.

Eleven of the Native Officials, Including the President and Several Councillors, Sent to Prison on the Charge of Plotting Treason—What the Investigation Shows.—Prominent Men Arrested.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Mail advices from Negros, including particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief officials of the autonomous government, the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councillors, were lodged in jail on charges of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

General Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Bacolod.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieutenant Balston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already cabled, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road, and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road, until the Americans were reinforced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States Senate Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, made a speech on the race question in the South, and Mr. Turner on the Philippine question. A resolution for an inquiry into polygamy was adopted.

Brigadier General James F. Wade was directed to assume command of the Department of the Lakes upon the retirement of General Anderson.

Puerto Rican delegates made arguments before the Senate committee in favor of free trade with the island.

Henry A. Hazen, of the Weather Bureau, was probably fatally hurt by a bicycle accident.

The Senate committee investigating the bribery charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, heard a number of witnesses.

Before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures Secretary Gage spoke in favor of the metric system.

The House passed a joint resolution appointing ex-Secretary Olney one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Surgeon General Wyman has issued a brochure on the history of the bubonic plague.

General Merritt has been placed in charge of the funeral of General Lawton.

Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson was retired under the age limit.

The Interstate Commerce Committee decided that the Louisville and Nashville and other companies violated the interstate commerce law by discriminating against Savannah, and ordered a change in rates to be made.

Mr. Hale declared in the Senate that the sentiment of the American people was with the B. and O. road, and not with England, as Mr. Balfour declared.

The House Committee on Labor voted unanimously to report the joint resolution designed to prevent government bonds, military and marine, from competing with civilian bonds.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced in the House a bill to extend the United States customs and internal revenue to Puerto Rico.

The Pension Appropriation bill, carrying \$145,245,250, was passed by the House, after an attack on Pension Commissioner Evans' administration.

Postmaster General Smith appeared before the committee investigating the alleged polygamist status of postal appointees in Utah.

An official report of the wreck of the United States steamer Charleston was received from Captain Pigman.

FATHER CHINQUY'S WILL.

His Property, Except His Valuable Library, Left to His Wife.

Kankakee, Ill., (Special.)—The will of Father Chiniquy, the excommunicated priest, who died in Montreal last year, was filed in the Kankakee County Court. In the will Father Chiniquy says he dies in the faith of the Presbyterian Church.

His property he leaves to his wife and daughters, except his library, worth \$7,000, which he bequeaths to his son-in-law, Rev. Joseph Morley, who is in a speech at Kankakee, his missionary work in Canada, according to the dead priest's directions.

FRANCE ORDERS STEEL CARS.

May be Converted Into Armored Trains in Case of War.

Chicago, (Special.)—The Tribune says: "The French Government has given to the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburgh, an order for 1,000 steel freight cars for the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad."

"The War Department of France is planning to equip the Government roads with steel cars that can be converted without difficulty into armored cars."

"The results obtained in the use of these cars, which will be shipped to France in a short time, will determine the French Government's course of action in equipping all government lines with steel cars."

DEATH OF A VETERAN EDITOR.

Stroudsburg, Pa., (Special.)—Ex-Judge Schoch, the oldest editor in point of active and continuous service on one newspaper in the United States, died at his home here at the age of eighty-six. Ex-Judge Schoch took charge of the Jeffersonian in 1820, and since then has been editor and publisher. He enjoyed the best of health up to within two weeks ago, and did work on his paper until quite recently.

BIG FIRE IN DAWSON.

Klondike Metropolis Sustains a Loss of \$400,000.

Seattle, Wash., (Special.)—Advices from the Klondike substantiate the report of a big fire at Dawson. It occurred on January 11 and destroyed buildings and merchandise to the value of \$400,000.

The news came by telegraph from Dawson to Skagway. The flames burned about 400 feet along the principal street, laying in ashes many of the most substantial structures in the Klondike metropolis. There was no loss of life, but very little of the contents of the buildings were saved.

TRAGEDY IN A CHURCH.

Deacon Layne Fatally Struck by Two Intoxicated Men.

Glenwood, W. Va., (Special.)—A few miles south of here, near the Mason-Cabell line, Deacon Charles Layne, of the Elmwood Methodist Episcopal Church, was fatally stabbed, it is alleged, by Walter Gremons and Homer Holley. Gremons and Holley entered the church in an intoxicated condition and became so noisy that Mr. Layne had to retire. After service, just as Mr. Layne was leaving the sanctuary, he was assaulted and stabbed several times. His wounds are pronounced fatal.

"A GASTLY BLUNDER."

John Morley Thus Speaks of the War England Waged in Boer

the Government.

London, (By Cable.)—John Morley, the former Liberal leader, addressing his constituents at Forfar, Scotland, made little reference to the present aspects of the war in South Africa, confining himself chiefly to a renewal of his indictment of the "policy which led to hostilities."

He ridiculed "the notion that a few Boer snuffboxes entitled the fact of the war to be described as a first-class military power," and declared that "the fact of the Boers sending the ultimatum no more disposed of all other questions than the defiance of the American colonists, in throwing the tea into Boston harbor, disposed of all the questions of the war of American independence."

"It is certain," continued Mr. Morley, "that had the Government appreciated the temper of the Transvaal people and foreseen what was coming—that we all know in these black, gloomy days—there would have been no war. It is dreadful, but true, that a want of decent foresight and decent information led the Government to stumble into war in the dark."

"Lord Salisbury's menacing speech of July 28, if applied to a great power, could only have meant war. It was absurd, if the Government were believed in a Dutch conspiracy, to spend time in negotiations regarding the franchise. The conspiracy was an afterthought of the Government, conjured up to mask a hideous and ghastly blunder."

In conclusion Mr. Morley declined to commit himself as to what would happen in the future, but he warned his hearers not to be daunted by the idea that the Boers, after defeat, would settle down quietly.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

St. James Gazette Thinks Captain Mahan in the Minority.

London, (By Cable.)—A recent letter from Captain Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired, which has been called here, has been extensively commented upon. In the letter Captain Mahan expresses sympathy with the English in the war. The St. James Gazette says:

"Captain Mahan's advice is good and is needed in America. While strict neutrality is maintained in the official world and good will for England is felt by the informed, it is simply misadvised for the public of this country to suggest, as some correspondents are doing, that antagonism to England is confined to a negligible majority of Americans."

"The sympathy of Americans as a whole is, as a matter of fact, no more with England at this moment than was our popular sympathy at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is as less marked in the United States than in Germany."

Alleged Postal Violation.

Lynchburg, Va., (Special.)—Deputy Marshal Felt has made the fourth arrest in connection with the alleged violations of the postal regulations at Fore's store, in Appomattox county. He brought here and lodged in jail Wesley J. Franklin, who is charged with being one of the men who represented themselves as a corporation doing business with a capital of \$50,000 and dealing in a questionable book, whereas it is said that their only capital consisted of a typewriter and circulars.

Good Luck Sometimes Kills.

Carlisle, Pa., (Special.)—Excessive joy at the receipt of over \$1,000 back pension pay from the Federal Government is believed to be responsible for the death of Henry Keeler, a Civil War veteran, who was until lately confined here as a vagrant. Keeler placed the money in safe hands, but his good fortune gave him such a shock that he was obliged to take to his bed, his death resulting. He had no relatives, as far as is known here.

Shot the Officer Down.

Washington, Pa., (Special.)—George W. McCammon, of West Alexander, was shot and killed by a young man named Frank McGee. McCammon had an alleged sheep thief in custody, and was taking him to the office of "Squire" Wells for a hearing when McGee intervened, and the officer threatened him with arrest. The young man then drew a revolver and shot him through the head, killing him almost instantly. McGee fled, but was later captured by a posse, and is now in jail.

Soldiers' Bodies from Santiago.

Washington, (Special.)—Quartermaster General Ludington is informed that the transport McCellan has arrived at New York from Santiago with the remains of seventy-six soldiers, who died from yellow fever in Santiago Province last summer and spring, and a cargo of 375 mottled coats for the Philippines. These coats were sent to Santiago when there was a large force of troops there, and are no longer needed in Cuba.

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